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SMITH-GORDON, L. *Coöperation for farmers.* (London: King. 1919. 6s.)

SMITH-GORDON, L. and STAPLES, L. C. *Rural reconstruction in Ireland; a record of coöperative organization.* (New Haven: Yale Univ. 1919. Pp. 301. \$3.)

SOMBART, W. *Sozialismus und soziale Bewegung.* Seventh edition. (Jena: Fischer. 1919.)

SPARGO, J. *Bolshevism.* (New York: Harper. 1919. Pp. 389. \$1.50.)

TROTSKY, L. *From Germany to Brest Litovsk.* (Brooklyn: Socialist Pub. Soc. 1919. Pp. 100. 35c.)

WILLIAMS, A. R. *The Bolsheviks and the Soviets.* (New York: Rand School. 1918. Pp. 48. 10c.)

WILLIAMS, A. R. *Russian soviets.* (New York: The People's Print. 1919.)

Bolshevism in Russia. A collection of reports. (London: King. 1919. 9d.)

Public ownership of public utilities. Discussion by Samuel O. Dunn, John Martin, William B. Munro, Delos F. Wilcox. (Boston: Nat. Econ. League. 1919. Pp. 37.)

Report of the proceedings of the First American Coöperative Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, September 25-27, 1918. (New York: Coöperative League of America. 1919. Pp. 264. \$1.)

Contains material showing the present status of the coöperative movement in the United States. Includes papers on The world movement toward coöperation, by J. P. Warbasse; Manufacturing by consumers, by Carl E. Lunn; The possibilities of an American wholesale, by Walter Huggins; Wholesale and central buying, by D. T. Clark; Educational and social phases of coöperation among farmers; Harmonizing producers and consumers movements through wholesale coöperation on the Rochdale plan, by C. F. Lowrie; and Marketing for coöperative producers, by H. G. Tank.

Trial of Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society. (New York: Rand School of Social Science. 1919. Pp. 19. 50c.)

Statistics and Its Methods

The Division of the Product of Industry. An Analysis of National Income before the War. By ARTHUR L. BOWLEY. (Oxford, Eng.: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press. 1919. Pp. 60. 2s. 6d. \$1.15.)

In this brief monograph Professor Bowley incidentally sets forth the salient facts concerning the national income of the

United Kingdom just before the World War, but his chief purpose in so doing is apparently to answer the queries of socialists and others as to how much income might safely or unsafely be diverted from the existing share of the rich and added to the wages of the laboring class. He considers what might be done under the existence of the present competitive régime and also what might be accomplished if a socialistic state were substituted for the present order.

The work is a thoroughly well balanced and scientific treatise. It, like most English statistical studies, however, contains too many figures in the text and it could be made more attractive and intelligible to the general public if accompanied by a set of graphs illustrating the essential features. As it is, the less-careful readers are likely to fail to differentiate unimportant items from figures of major importance. The author has been wise in not confusing his reader with superfluous details concerning the sources of his information and yet he has given sufficient reference to show the basis of the estimates set forth. No one familiar with the careful work of Professor Bowley need question the fact that the figures presented are as accurate as the materials at hand make possible.

His most important conclusions concerning income in the United Kingdom are the following:

Average annual earnings for all male wage-earners in 1911, \$279.
Average annual earnings for all female wage-earners in 1911, \$158.

These amounts are but slightly over half the average wages in the United States at the same date.

Total wage bill for males in 1911.....	\$3,075,000,000
Total wage bill for females in 1911.....	735,000,000
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Total wage bill.....	\$3,810,000,000
Total salary bill.....	1,270,000,000
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Total wages and salaries.....	\$5,080,000,000
Total income of people of United Kingdom produced at home.....	\$9,240,000,000
Per cent of total home produced income paid in wages and salaries.....	55

This compares with about 47 per cent paid in wages and salaries at the same date in the United States, not a striking difference but one which perhaps is accounted for by the better supply of material resources per man which is available in the United States.

Income received from abroad.....	\$945,000,000
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Total income of United Kingdom.....	\$10,185,000,000
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Average income per family of $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons	\$1,011
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Per capita income.....	\$225
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This compares with a per capita income in the United States at about the same date of some \$332 according to the estimate of the present writer. Thus the average income in the United Kingdom in 1911 was approximately two thirds as great as that of the average inhabitant of the United States. Since the price level was a trifle lower in the United Kingdom, the average income does not differ from that of this country to quite as great an extent as these figures would indicate. Under these circumstances, how does it happen that the average money wage rates, as shown above, are so strikingly less than those paid in the United States at the same date even though all the wage-earners combined get a larger share of the total national dividend than do the employees in the United States? This situation is largely accounted for by the fact that in the United Kingdom 38 per cent of the people work for wages or salaries as compared to but 31 per cent in this country. The difference is probably due mainly to the greater fraction of our population who are independent entrepreneurial farmers.

After presenting the facts concerning the income of the British people, Professor Bowley attempts to ascertain the amount which might be taken from the rich and given to the poor. He points out that the expenses of running the government must be deducted before dividing up the net proceeds of industry. He also shows that if the nation desires to progress it must continually increase its wealth by saving and that this saving is at present largely done by the wealthy classes. If the saving were undertaken by the government, and if all incomes above about \$800 per annum were confiscated by the government, it could so distribute the amount thus obtained among the wage-earners as to give all adult males a minimum of about \$9 per week and could make the minimum woman's wage about \$5 per week. By an equal division of income, each family of $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons might have left about \$750 after government expenses and necessary saving had been arranged for. This, however, could be accomplished only if the heavy burdens of taxation or the confiscation of all property and the limiting of salaries or earnings to a maximum of some \$800 yearly did not reduce the incentive to work and hence materially lower production. While

the reader is left to draw his own conclusions, he can scarcely fail to perceive that Professor Bowley has grave doubts of the feasibility of maintaining present efficiency under such changed conditions.

In all of his discussion, the author tacitly assumes a constant population. If, however, we also consider the probability that with such an artificial equalizing of income there would normally follow a sharp diminution in the death rate and a considerable increase in the birth rate of the least efficient classes, we can see the hopelessness of expecting to maintain production per capita at present rates for any length of time under such a plan of social readjustment.

This little book in short makes the fact clear that the most fundamental reason that the British people, on the whole, are far from affluence is due to failure to produce a sufficient quantity of goods per capita rather than to a failure to distribute the goods produced in the best possible way. Although the author does not make the point, he has nevertheless forged another link in the growing chain of evidence that poverty is a problem of eugenics and population rather than of distribution of the products of national effort.

This monograph will prove of interest to all students of income conditions in the United Kingdom and ought to be carefully digested by every person who believes it possible to bring about a Golden Era by means of some new distribution of the products of industry.

WILLFORD I. KING.

Spartanburg, S. Carolina.

NEW BOOKS

CARTER, A. *School statistics and publicity.* (Boston: Silver, Burdett. 1919. Pp. xix, 332.)

ANDREWS, B. F. *Statistics of agricultural and mechanical colleges.* Bureau of Education, bull. 41. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1919. Pp. 43.)

BEARD, M. K. *The relation between dependency and retardation. A study of 1,351 public school children known to the Minneapolis Associated Charities.* (Minneapolis: Univ. Minn. 1919. Pp. 17. 25c.)

MAROI, L. *Come si calcola e a quanto ammonta la ricchezza d'Italia e dell'altre principali nazioni.* (Rome: Athenaeum. 1919.)